FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 AUGUST 1985

Israel

After receiving a message from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres reaffirmed Israel's opposition to U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations and stressed that the PLO must cease its "terrorist" acts against Israel, Jerusalem radio reported. In his message, Shultz had said the United States will not meet a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation unless it is clear that the talks will lead to direct negotiations with Israel. Interviewed by Jerusalem television after receiving Shultz' message, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said he is "still concerned" about a U.S. meeting with the delegation, despite U.S. "conciliatory words." Jerusalem radio had earlier reported that Shamir considered a possible meeting between U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation an "extremely serious move" which may have "grave implications" for peace and security in the region.

Lebanon

Any proposal to change the government again raises the issue of changing the president, Amal movement leader Nabih Birri stated in remarks reported by Beirut radio, adding that "we really do not intend to give up our demand for a change in the present system." While congratulating the Lebanese detainees freed from 'Atlit, Birri accused the United States of breaking "a promise consistent with international law" concerning the release of detainees, pointing out that 235 "hostages" remain in 'Atlit, "a crime that is supported by the United States."

In another political development, the radio cited an AFP report that local leaders in Zahlah have decided to reduce the number of Phalangist Party and Lebanese Forces offices in the city and to allow a Syrian Army unit to deploy there. As for Lebanon's relations with the USSR, the Soviet ambassador disclosed in remarks broadcast by the radio that a Soviet delegation will arrive soon to conclude a bilateral economic agreement.

Libya

JANA's political editor denied Egypt's "lies and allegations" against Libya following the arrest of an armed group in Alexandria, adding that the people arrested by the Egyptian security forces are Egyptian citizens working for the liberation of Egypt.

JANA also reported that during a tour of a development project in Libya, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi noticed the results of "negligence" and "carelessness" by the committees responsible for the project, "a matter which requires the basic people's congresses to exercise their authority in accounting for and questioning them."

Meanwhile, the Libyan authorities continued to expel Tunisian workers, deporting 688 on 12-13 August, according to a Tunisian official statement reported by Tunis radio.

Jordan and the Arab Summit

Jordan and the PLO did not ask the Arab summit conference to express support for the Jordanian-PLO agreement, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i disclosed in an Amman radio interview. He pointed out that the wording of the conference final statement followed a request by Jordan and the PLO that the summit view their agreement as a plan of action or a move to implement the Fes resolutions, adding that the statement also expressed appreciation for the explanations made by King Husayn and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Al-Rifa'i also welcomed the establishment of a committee to reconcile Jordan and Syria, stressing that Jordan will cooperate with it "to the maximum."

Iraq

President Saddam Husayn cancelled his visit to Casablanca last week after receiving information of a planned coup attempt against his regime, Tehran radio's Arabic service reported citing the Arabic weekly *AL-JIHAD*. The coup planners, led by a senior Iraqi Army commander, were arrested and executed, the newspaper added.

Iran

In a meeting with Sudanese leader 'Abd al Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, the Iranian delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam appreciated Sudan's changed position on the Iran-Iraq war and its rejection of sending troops to participate in the war, IRNA reported. As for the upcoming presidential elections, President 'Ali Khamene'i said in remarks broadcast by Tehran radio that the first task of the next president will be fully clarifying the law governing presidential authority.

Kuwait

The GCC member countries have been carefully considering the possibility of forming a high level war industries board to produce heavy arms, according to Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah in an interview reported by KUNA. He said the "Peninsula Shield" force, which consists of units from armies of the six GCC states, is a "token force" but has political and military significance and is the "nucleus" for future unity among GCC states. As for possible plans to provide air cover by GCC forces to tankers and shipping in the Gulf against attacks, the defense minister said that providing cover in international waters is costly and risky, and he criticized Iran's choice of international waters to attack tankers as a "wrong decision."

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 157 *14 August 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Receives Message From Mongolian Counterpart ..... C 1
Counterrevolutionaries Crushed in Kapisa Province ..... C 1
SPA Notes Mujahidin Attacks on Karmal Troops ..... C 1
SPA: Afghan Mujahidin Down Soviet Helicopter ..... C 1
Kabul Comments on New U.S. Foreign Aid Bill ..... C 1
BAKHTAR on Reports of U.S. Training of Rebels ..... C 2
Seminar Reveals Increases in GNP, Income Indices ..... C 2

INDIA

USSR's Koshoyev, Gandhi on Indo-Soviet Relations ..... E 1
7 Soldiers Killed in Clash With Manipur Rebels ..... E 1
Further Report *[AFP]* ..... E 1
Government, Assam Agree on Immigrants Issue *[AFP]* ..... E 1
President's Independence Day Message to Nation ..... E 2
Security Forces on Full Alert for 15 August *[AFP]* ..... E 3
Akali Dal Wants Punjab Elections Next Year ..... E 3
Haryana Opposition Resigns Over Punjab Accord ..... E 3

PAKISTAN

Karachi Reports on Zia's Address to Nation ..... F 1
Delhi Reports Opposition Leaders Arrested ..... F 1
Karachi Cites Reports on Afghan Rebel Attacks ..... F 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

BANGLADESH

Government Reconstitutes Ministries, Divisions ..... G 1

SRI LANKA

Further Reportage on Talks With Tamil Separatists ..... G 1
3 Tamil Proposals Rejected *[AFP]* ..... G 1
India Pressuring Tamils To Negotiate *[AFP]* ..... G 1

IRAN

Tehran Reports Coup Attempt Foiled 4 Aug in Iraq ..... I 1
Further Reportage on Hajj Ceremonies in Medina ..... I 1
Saudi Arabia Rejects Offer ..... I 1
Karrubi Meets Pakistani Ulema ..... I 1
Khamene'i Answers Election Questions on Presidency ..... I 1
Commentary on Elections ..... I 3
Armenian Church Urges Participation in Elections ..... I 4
Montazeri Urges Large Turn-Out ..... I 4
Further Details ..... I 5
Velayati Receives Message From Libya's Al-Turayki ..... I 5
Velayati Message to Singaporean Counterpart ..... I 5

IRNA Reports on Trade Talks in Sudan ..... I 5
Foreign Minister Praises Sudan ..... I 5
Industries Minister on Need for Further Czech Ties ..... I 6
Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives in DPRK 13 Aug ..... I 6
Finance Minister, Dutch Envoy Discuss Trade, Economy ..... I 6
Tehran Reports Tension in Kuwaiti-Iraqi Relations ..... I 6
Tehran Notes Iraq's Latest Expulsion of Iraqi Muslims ..... I 6
Deportees Arrive ..... I 6
Tehran Comments on Arab Summit Results ..... I 7
Tehran Comments on Zionist Espionage in Egypt ..... I 8
Navy Chief: Personnel Trained at Home ..... I 8
Reportage on Combat Operation in War With Iraq ..... I 8
Iraq Shells Abadan, Khorramshahr ..... I 8
Communique No 2,196 ..... I 9
Iraqi Soldiers Executed for Desertion ..... I 9
Tudeh Party Seeks 'Front' Against Khomeyni *[London MORNING STAR 13 Aug]* ..... I 9
IRNA: Afghan Rebels Kill 76 Soviet, Karmal Troops ..... I 9

Karmal Receives Message From Mongolian Counterpart

LD130833 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Kabul, August 12, BAKHTAR — A reply message of J. Batmonh, general secretary of the CC of Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Presidium of the Great Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia and D. Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of that country addressed to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) and Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA received here today.

The message expresses the hope that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries will ever-further expand and develop in the interests of the people of the two countries as well as peace and security all-over the country.

Counterrevolutionaries Crushed in Kapisa Province

LD131527 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] According to a BAKHTAR reporter, citing a responsible security source of the country, as a result of successful operations in Kuhestan District, Kapisa Province, a number of counterrevolutionary elements including their ringleaders, Mohammad Eslam and Abdul Razaq, belonging to the Eslami and Jami'at criminal bands were crushed and 100 were captured. Some 5 DShK's, 4 ZK-1's, various kinds of weapons, 2 R-115 and 2 R-105 sets of communications, antipersonnel mines, 3 mortars, 12,000 rounds of assorted ammunition, and a number of antistate documents were siezed from these criminals by the country's security forces.

As a result of this operation four DShKS and three foodstuff and ammunition depots of the enemy were destroyed.

SPA Notes Mujahidin Attacks on Karmal Troops

GF131028 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0950 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Islamabad, 13 Aug (SPA) — The Afghani mujahidin killed more than 100 and captured 80 troops of the invading Soviet forces and the surrogate Afghani forces. This took place in early August during a surprise attack on these forces as a Soviet division was looting the village of Robat near the city of Herat in western Afghanistan.

Western diplomatic sources in Islamabad reported today that the Afghani mujahidin launched a massive missile attack last Wednesday against a number of Soviet and Afghani military targets, foremost of which is the headquarters of the 8th Division of the Afghani forces in Kabul. The damage and the losses sustained is not yet known.

Sources indicated that 15 Afghani troops were killed or wounded when the mujahidin attacked military targets to the north of Dar ol-Aman in Kabul on Thursday.

SPA: Afghan Mujahidin Down Soviet Helicopter

GF140925 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0715 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Islamabad, 14 Aug (SPA) — Afghan mujahidin downed a Soviet helicopter and destroyed a tank and a military vehicle during an attack on the invading Soviet forces and the agent Afghan forces in Musa Khel area in Paktia Province in Afghanistan on 5 August 1985.

A statement by the Islamic Union of Afghan Mujahidin said today that the mujahidin killed 6 soldiers and wounded 12 during a battle which they fought against the Soviet and DRA forces north of Kabul on 20 July. The statement said that these forces indiscriminately shelled two villages in the area in retaliation for the mujahidin's attack. The two villages were destroyed.

Kabul Comments on New U.S. Foreign Aid Bill

LD101545 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0735 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Political commentary]

[Text] With the increasing consolidation of the April revolution's pillars in our homeland imperialism is becoming more anxious, putting out false propaganda and giving more assistance to the counterrevolutionaries in order to slow down the process of revolution in our country.

The imperialist camp, in order to continue the undeclared war against our country, uses large sums of money and so far has spent more than $1.5 billion for the continuation of this dirty war. Besides, Mr Reagan has signed a bill which legalizes the volume of U.S. military and economic assistance to other countries in fiscal years 1986 and 1987, reaching $25.4 billion.

This bill contains the resumption of assistance to the Nicaraguan and Afghanistan counterrevolutionaries. Washington has allocated $15 million to finance the Afghan counterrevolutionaries who are perpetrating various crimes against the people.

In addition to the expenditure of billions of dollars by imperialism to create terror, panic, murder and assassination in our country — that is, assistance to the counterrevolutionaries — the blood-stained hand of imperialism is directly involved in the crimes against revolutionary Afghanistan. This has been exposed many times by the U.S., German, French, Egyptian and Pakistani spies and assassins, and has been shown to the world public. This fact is so clear and obvious that even today the collaborator countries of Mr Reagan cannot disguise it.

Richard Evans has written in the London *DAILY TELEGRAPH* that among the counterrevolutionary bands who are presently fighting on Afghan territory are U.S. Navy and ground officers, whose hands are soiled with the blood of civilians in Vietnam. One of these U.S. officers has said that they were intending to train the counterrevolutionary bands how to fight. In other words they intend to unleash the same massacre in Afghanistan which the United States had unleashed during its dirty war in Vietnam and other Indochina countries.

It is clearly obvious that the practice of imperialism is the same in every country. Imperialism has been killing our innocent compatriots in the same manner as in Vietnam. They soil our compatriots with blood as the people are being eliminated in Chile, Lebanon and South Africa on the instruction of U.S. imperialism.

However, all the strivings of imperialism are inevitably doomed to failure. If imperialism wants to give further assistance to its mercenaries and servants, if imperialism wants to fabricate and put out false information and negatively portray Afghanistan's revolution and Soviet international assistance to our people, or unleash other conspiracies or [words indistinct], it still cannot disguise its scandalous defeats under the cover of such crimes.

The wave of revolution forges ahead in a born free Afghanistan with more power and strength. With each day the number of our friends in the international arena is increasing. Our path is the right path, our path is the path of peace, and peace is the wish of humanity.

BAKHTAR on Reports of U.S. Training of Rebels

LD140635 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Kabul, August 13, [date as received] BAKHTAR — BAKHTAR's political observer writes: The Reagan administration on the basis of its sinister and interventional intentions against the people and revolution of Afghanistan has endorsed by the U.S. Congress a budget [as received] of 500,000 dollars aimed at training the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in the sphere of psychological war and propaganda campaign against the DRA.

The daily *WASHINGTON POST* published in the USA has also disseminated this hostile attempt of the Reagan administration. It has pointed out that other actions are also taken for the intensification of psychological war such as the so-called Radio of Free Afghanistan against the DRA.

The assistance of the Reagan administration to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries has so far amounted to multi millions dollars. However, this is not the only action that [words indistinct] circles have resorted in its enmity against Afghanistan. They have also stubbornly and desperately sought to unite the Afghan counter-revolution and to turn them into a regular American army. The Afghan counter-revolution, these mercenaries and accomplices of the hostile intrigues of the enemies of Afghanistan, trained and financed by American, Chinese and Pakistani mentors, enjoy the cooperation of other mecenaries, who have committed crimes in Vietnam, Laos, Angola, Nicaragua and other countries.

The British *DAILY TELEGRAPH* recently published a news report on Americans which stand on the side of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. A. Shah, an American serving in the US naval forces, stated to the *DAILY* correspondent that he regularly took part in the wars against the Afghan Government and rendered support in training the counter-revolutionary elements. He, moreover, added that he saw more than 20 Americans while visiting Afghanistan. According to British journalist, Richard Evans, the so-called soldiers of fortune take part in the military operations and training the bandits. A. Shah, the US mercenary confessed, "We should teach to the so-called soldiers of fortune war methods. Most of us have fought in Vietnam, therefore, we know how to render them support."

The despatch of US seasoned mercenaries to train the Afghan terrorists and take part in the destructive acts is clear-cut and undeniable manifestation of the shameless interventions carried out by the USA into the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The USA not only hands financial support and weaponry to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries, but at the same time, the US military instructors alongside the instructors of the third countries teach plunderous methods to the bandits in more than 100 military camps. According to the reports, about 318 Green Berets are despatched to Pakistan to provide practical support to the counter-revolutionaries.

The Reagan administration has earmarked huge amounts of dollars to undertake destruction and hostile acts against the Afghan people. During the current fiscal year the USA has spent 280 million US dollars toward this end. The futile attempts of the USA and its allies, embodied in their enmity against the homeland and the Afghan people, have proved their futility vis-a-vis the monolith will of the Afghan people.

Seminar Reveals Increases in GNP, Income Indices

LD122156 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Excerpt] A seminar of the officials responsible for the economic sections of the provincial party committees and secretaries of the party committees of industrial and services establishments opened today at the Arian Hotel. Participating at today's seminar were Aslam Watanjar, PDPA Central Committee Politburo member and minister of Communications, some PDPA Central Committee members, and ministers of the DRA's economic sector.

The aim of this seminar, which has been organized by the PDPA Central Committee economic section, is the enhancement of the role of the party committees and primary organizations in mobilizing workers' collectives towards executing planned tasks and pledges in maintaining control and the implementation of party decisions in solving the country's socioeconomic questions in light of the resolutions of the 11th and 15th PDPA Central Committee plenums.

According to a BAKHTAR correspondent, the work of the seminar was opened with a speech by Niaz Mohammad Mohmand, PDPA Central Committee secretary. Speaking on the economic gains in the DRA and the growth of the country's national economy, Niaz Mohammad Mohmand said: It is the duty of the seminar's participants and the duty of the responsible officials of the planning and economic sections of the party committees and the industrial, production, social, and services establishments to pay profound attention to the maximum utilization of production (?indices), work return, pace of national economic growth, improvement of the structure of [words indistinct], the precise draft of the DRA's 5-year social and economic

plan, enhancement of the level of investigation of party and state organs, and to issue specific instructions in this regard.

Subsequently Adina Sangin, the official responsible for the party's Central Committee economic section, read the seminar's report in connection with the work and tasks of the party committees towards the realization of the party's socioeconomic policy. Part of the report stated: For the first time after the victory of the April revolution, the gross national product and national revenue plans have been implemented. The implementation of the aforementioned indices, amounting to 176.7 and 127.8 billion afghani respectively, show a 4.9 and 6.6 percent growth in comparison to 1362 [1362 ended 21 March]. It is worth mentioning that the volume of last year's industrial production increased by 4.1 percent in comparison to 1357 [1978] and production in agriculture, livestock, and forestry -- worth 88.1 billion afghani -- indicates a 7.4 percent growth over the level in 1357 [1978-79]. Also, a considerable increase has been made in the agricultural and technical services indices in 1363 [1363 began 21 March] and in the areas of chemical fertilizer distribution, improved cultivation seeds, and the preparation and modification of new lands for production. The level of major production in the area of industries, natural gas, condensate, metal products, and others, is prsently higher than in 1357 [1978-79].

USSR's Koshoyev, Gandhi on Indo-Soviet Relations

BK140419 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] The Soviet vice president, Mr Koshoyev, has said that the task of ensuring peace is more important in view of the present international situation. He was addressing the fourth All India convention of the Friends of the Soviet Union in Jaipur yesterday. Mr Koshoyev said the Indo-Soviet treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation is an example how two countries with different socioeconomic systems can cooperate harmoniously. Referring to the Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi's recent visit to the Soviet Union, he said that the long term agreement signed by the two countries speaks of their mutual trust.

In a message on the occasion, the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has expressed appreciation over the support extended to India by the Soviet Union. Mr Gandhi said the Soviet Union has stood by us among moments of political difficulties and wholeheartedly supported our quest for economic self-reliance.

7 Soldiers Killed in Clash With Manipur Rebels

BK131254 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] The (?moving) vehicle of an Army convoy was fired upon by the underground elements while moving from Palel to Ukhrul in Manipur this morning. The fire was returned by the troops, and in the exchange of fire seven Army personnel were killed. The Army has intensified its operation in the area.

Further Report

HK131512 Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 13 (AFP) — Seven Indian Army personnel were killed in an ambush by insurgents in the northeastern frontier state of Manipur early today, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reported.

PTI said an Army convoy came under heavy fire from the militants while moving from Tolloi to Ukhral near the Burmese border. The convoy came to a halt as the leading vehicle was sprayed with bullets and the army personnel jumped out to take cover and return the fire.

Quoting reports reaching here, PTI said seven Army personnel were killed in a lengthy gun battle but casualties on the rebel side were not immediately known. PTI said the Army had now stepped up its operations in the district.

The Ukhrul area has seen a recent escalation of activity by suspected rebels, belonging to the secessionist Nationalist Socialist Council (NSCN) of neighbouring Nagaland, PTI said. The rebels are believed to operate from inside Burma, PTI said.

Today's was the second major attack on an Army convoy in the area in three months. In April some 15 soldiers were killed in a convoy attack, PTI said.

The agency quoted government reports as saying the NSCN had recently entered into agreement with a number of other militant groups active in the northeast for coordinating operations.

Government, Assam Agree on Immigrants Issue

HK131536 Hong Kong AFP in English 1325 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 13 (Afp) — The Indian Government and native residents of Assam have reached a tentative agreement to settle an issue involving alleged illegal foreign residents in the state, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said today.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has summoned a meeting of his cabinet committee on political affairs to consider a draft of the agreement today. This meeting would be followed by a full cabinet session, PTI said.

The agreement was arrived at during a week of talks between Home Minister S.B. Chavan and representatives of the All Assam Student's Union (AASU) and the All Assam People's Action Council, PTI said.

PTI gave no details of the agreement.

Full details are expected to be announced tomorrow before the Indian Parliament in accordance with government practice of telling Parliament first, if it is in session, of all policy decisions.

The two organisations have been spearheading a six-year campaign demanding the detection and deportation of some five million "illegal" settlers who they say have entered from Bangladesh and Nepal since 1961.

Violence has occurred periodically during the campaign, culminating in some 3,000 people, mostly settlers, being killed during an election in 1983.

Mr Gandhi yesterday had briefly visited Gauhati, the capital of Assam, and said a solution was near.

Resolving the Assam problem would be the second major domestic political success for Mr Gandhi in less than a month, political and diplomatic analysts here said.

Mr Gandhi three weeks ago signed a memorandum of understanding with Sikh Akali Dal political party leader, Harchand Singh Longowal, ending a lengthy often violent campaign by Sikhs in Punjab for more political and religious autonomy.

Militant Sikhs demanding a separate state in Punjab have rejected that accord.

The Assam and Punjab issues were two of the major political headaches which Mr Gandhi inherited from his mother, Indira Gandhi, when he assumed power after her assassination last October 31.

In Assam, analysts said the claimed five million illegal immigrants would be reduced to between one and two million if the

movement leaders had agreed to 1971 as a compromise cut-off year suggested by the government.

The movement also had demanded the resignation of the state government headed by Hitendra Saikia and the dissolution of the state assembly elected in February 1983. The state is ruled by the Congress (I) party, which is in power on the national level.

The election was boycotted by the movement supporters and was held in the midst of that violence that killed more than 3,000 people and left 100,000 homeless.

President's Independence Day Message to Nation

BK130945 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0855 GM 13 Aug 85

["Corrected and final version" of President Giani Zail Singh's independence day message]

[Text] I greet you all, my fellow citizens, on the eve of the thirty-eighth anniversary of our independence. I extend my good wishes to you all.

On this day we remember with gratitude the great sacrifices made by our people to make the country free from foreign rule. I salute all those who participated in the freedom movement with utmost devotion and spirit of sacrifice. The inspiration which motivated our movement to liberate the motherland from foreign rule is needed today in our efforts to consolidate our freedom and extend its benefits to all our people.

Since I addressed you on the last republic day, we have had elections to the legislative assemblies of some states in March this year. Closely following upon the earlier election to the Lok Sabha in December last year, these have further strengthened the democratic foundation of our polity. Our Constitution based on the trinity — socialism, secularism and democracy — has withstood the stresses and strains caused by passing events.

In recent times, we witnessed the emergence of violence and terrorism on an increasing scale, posing a serious threat to the democratic process and to the unity and stability of the country. I have said repeatedly in many forums that resort to violence to solve any problem or redress any grievance has no place in our democratic polity. The only democratic method is the one through discussion and mutual give and take.

The recent memorandum of settlement concerning the Punjab problem has been received by the nation with a sense of great relief. It is a victory of the democratic process. This has been possible thanks to the initiative and statesmanship of Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The patriotism and reasonableness shown by the Akali leadership are also praiseworthy. I have no doubt that it will usher in peace, stability and progress in this sensitive border state and strengthen the unity and integrity of the country.

It is also a hopeful sign that after a few months of turmoil in Gujarat over the issue of reservation, normalcy has now been restored. The current discussion on the problem of foreign nationals in Assam will also, I believe, result in a satisfactory solution. India is a country with many languages and religions. The recognition and tolerance of diversity is an essential ingredient of our national consciousness. Unity in diversity has been the message of India's history over the centuries. Social consciousness must be aroused and harnessed against violence and the cynical attitude of treating human life cheaply.

The union budget for the year 1985-86 coincides with the launching of the seventh five year plan. Thanks to the initiative and vision of Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the plan has been given the final shape, and a number of measures have been announced in order to give a fillip to the productive forces in the economy. I am confident that these steps will yield beneficial results and create the necessary environment for the country to move confidently towards a better future. A matter of pride to us is the fact that India is on the way to attaining a greater degree of self-sufficiency in oil within a foreseeable future. Equally impressive has been our endeavour in the field of science and technology -- space, nuclear energy, exploration of Antarctica and so on. India has reached a stage of growth where she can absorb high technology and surge forward on self-sustaining basis.

It is only with higher production and a wide and well-administered distribution system that the prices of essential commodities can be held in check. Even the smallest rise affects large numbers of the poor. The tendency to take advantage of shortages has to be vigilantly resisted through active and sustained cooperation between government and the people.

I am glad that in the strategy for modernisation of Indian society, high priority has been given to the need for having a fresh look at the education policy. Education constitutes the basic foundation for the growth and progress of society, it is the means through which youth is trained to serve the cause of social and economic changes. In these days of fast changing technology and means of production, nations that do not pay heed to this basic requirement and ignore the spirit of the age they live in will become back-numbers. Education must equip the students for leading a useful life and making their contribution to the society. At the same time, it should also aim at developing in them an attitude of tolerance, open-mindedness, freedom from prejudice and hospitality to new ideas. Unless the system of education is blended with the values that the society needs, the educational framework becomes irrelevant and causes grave distortions and imbalances. Value oriented education is the ideal system where balanced growth of the individual with knowledge, wisdom and character becomes possible.

Education is also the principal means available with us to inculcate among the students the great ideals of justice, equality, fraternity and freedom inscribed in our constitution. They have to know about the freedom struggle and the supreme sacrifices made by countless patriots from all parts of the country. Our women can contribute a great deal to strengthen the fabric of the nation, special attention needs to be paid to their education. I hope that the new education policy will take all these factors into consideration.

Peace and non-alignment are the basic principles of our foreign policy as enunciated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister of free India. This policy was carried forward with dynamism and vision by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our late prime minister, whose election as chairperson of the Nonaligned Movement marked the high point of international recognition of India's role in world affairs. The policy has received further impetus with the bold and imaginative steps taken by Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for strengthening the forces of world peace and a more equitable world economic order. His recent tours in several foreign countries have served to create better understanding of India's position on major international issues and created goodwill for India.

India's point of view regarding the threat to humanity from escalation and accumulation of nuclear arms is being appreciated widely. Fresh initiatives have been taken by the government to strengthen friendly relations with our neighbours. The efforts made by the government in promoting the dialogue between the concerned parties for solving the ethnic crisis in Sri Lanka have also been welcomed.

We are wedded to a policy of peace in the world. At the same time, we cannot ignore threats to our freedom and sovereignty from any quarter. We have to equip our armed forces with up-to-date technology and scientific methods, so that the country will not be found wanting if freedom is at peril, unity at stake and integrity in danger. I have had many occasions to meet the personnel of our armed forces and other security forces, who are serving the country with courage and devotion. They deserve nations' appreciation.

With these few words, I conclude by appealing to all my fellow citizens to close the ranks, rally round, and march forward with a united voice and purpose. We must always remember that the nation's unity and integrity are sacred and inviolable, and must be preserved with all our might.

Security Forces on Full Alert for 15 August

HK140832 Hong Kong AFP in English 0806 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 14 (AFP) — Police today began a massive security clampdown as India prepared for tomorrow's independence day celebrations, overshadowed by the killing of 11 people by suspected separatists.

Police sources said a huge security net was thrown around the Indian capital as Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi prepared to address the nation at his first major official public appearance tomorrow.

Mr. Gandhi is to address the nation from the Moslem-built red fort in the northern district of the capital, and police said they had made "water-tight security arrangements," unprecedented in the history of India's independence day celebrations. India obtained independence from Britain on August 15, 1947.

Indian security agencies have been on full alert since yesterday to guard against any possible threat, official sources said.

In New Delhi, eyewitnesses said police had diverted vehicles from several alternative routes that Mr. Gandhi might take tomorrow to reach the red fort, about 10 kilometres (6.2 miles) from his official residence.

The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA and UNITED NEWS Of INDIA reported the slaying of 11 people, including seven soldiers, in an ambush on the Indo-Burmese border, and the killing of four people, including two soldiers, in a bomb explosion in a train near the northern state of Punjab yesterday.

Although no one has claimed responsibility for the killings, officials said they believed that Sikh separatists campaigning for creation of an independent Sikh state were responsible for the violence in the north.

Akali Dal Wants Punjab Elections Next Year

BK140900 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] The Akali Dal president, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, says elections in Punjab may be held in February or March next year in the larger interest of the state. He told PTI in Chandigarh that he had come to this conclusion after holding discussions with various factions of the people including his partymen. The sant said both the government and the Akali Dal have worked sincerely in making the atmosphere congenial in the state, but some more time is needed to make it still more congenial for holding the elections. The Akali Dal chief appealed to all political parties and the people of Punjab to help in the speedy implementation of the Punjab accord.

Meanwhile, the former Punjab chief minister, Mr Darbara Singh, has said the present situation in the state is conducive to holding elections. Speaking to UNI [UNITED NEWS OF INDIA] in Jaipur, he said the Congress-I will contest the elections on its own. However, if some progressive minded parties are willing to come along, we will welcome them, Mr Darbara Singh said.

Haryana Opposition Resigns Over Punjab Accord

BK141247 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] In Haryana, leaders of opposition parties in the legislative assembly have resigned their membership of the house in protest against the Punjab accord. The Lok Dal leader, Mr Devil Lal, and the Bhartiya Janata Party leader, Mr Mangal Singh, called on the speaker, Mr Tara Singh, today and submitted their resignations along with the resignation letter of the Congress-J leader, Rao Nihal Singh. Later talking to newsmen, they said that the interests of Haryana have not been safeguarded in the accord.

Karachi Reports on Zia's Address to Nation

BK140602 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Colorful and impressive ceremonies marking independence day have begun all over the country today. The main ceremony was held at the presidential palace in Rawalpindi where President Mohammad Ziaul Haq unfurled the national flag and joined others in singing the national anthem.

Addressing the nation over radio and television from the presidential palace on this occasion, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq called on the nation to pledge to strictly follow Islamic ideology and adopt Islamic principles in all walks of life. The president said priorities, governments, and people can change, but the ideology of the country remains intact forever. It is prominent in all fields of life — economic, social or political, the form of government, and the judiciary. The president said we can protect our independence and remain safe only through having firm faith in Islamic ideology and through its total enforcement in all spheres of life. He said the fundamental work regarding Islamization could not be started immediately after independence and the credit in this regard goes only to him inasmuch as he provided a strong foundation for Islamization after 31 years of independence. Success in this regard has been achieved during the past 8 years.

However, he is aware of the fact that the task has not been fully completed in accordance with the expectations of the people. For this, he said, a continued struggle is required. The process should be continued because its accomplishment — turning Pakistan into an exemplary welfare state — is the task of many generations. The president said he is proud not only of initiating the Islamization process but also of the fact that we are marching steadily toward the achievement of this great objective.

He said the Muslims of the Indian Subcontinent made great sacrifices for a separate homeland where a system of God and the Holy Prophet, peace be upon him, could be enforced and a society based on Islamic principles could be established in which everybody could live with honor, where veils and women's confinement within four walls are respected, and minorities are protected.

The president called upon the people to persevere in efforts to protect and maintain the independence of the country which has been achieved with great sacrifices. He said the people should sacrifice their personal interests for the independence and national interests of the country. They will have to pay special attention to providing justice to the people, eradicating corruption, curbing terrorism, and looking after the poor and the needy.

Delhi Reports Opposition Leaders Arrested

BK140326 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] In Pakistan, a number of opposition leaders are reported to have been arrested to prevent them from holding protest meetings. They were protesting against the continuation of martial law.

Meanwhile, 40 members of the National Assembly have signed a draft resolution demanding immediate lifting of martial law.

Karachi Cites Reports on Afghan Rebel Attacks

BK131624 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] According to a report, the mujahidin attacked the military headquarters and Defense Ministry in Kabul with rockets last Thursday and Friday [8 and 9 August]. According to Western diplomatic sources, 21 soldiers of the Soviet-installed Kabul administration were killed in these attacks.

These sources added that last Wednesday and Thursday, Kabul airport and a Soviet radar station were attacked.

Reports also say that during fighting in Herat Province, nearly 100 Soviet-Karmal forces were killed, and the mujahidin captured some 80 soldiers. Diplomatic sources say that the mujahidin are ambushing military convoys on the main (?Salang) highway from Kabul to the Soviet frontiers. These sources also said that 15 soldiers were killed on Thursday in Charikar, north of Kabul.

According to a report received from the Afghan capital, there has been an increase in house-to-house searches by the security forces in connection with the so-called local council elections.

BANGLADESH

Government Reconstitutes Ministries, Divisions

BK131401 Dhaka Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] The government has reconstituted the ministries and divisions. An official notification in Dhaka says the agriculture and forest division and fisheries and livestock division under the Ministry of Agriculture have been reconstituted as the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock. The Ministry of Communication with three divisions has been reconstituted as the Ministry of Communications with Railway and Roads and Road Transport Division, and the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication. The Ministry of Food with two divisions has been reconstituted as the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation.

SRI LANKA

Further Reportage on Talks With Tamil Separatists

3 Tamil Proposals Rejected

HK131556 Hong Kong AFP in English 1536 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Colombo, Aug 13 (AFP) — Sri Lanka today rejected three proposals presented by Tamil groups during talks in Bhutan aimed at settling the Tamil separatist issue, officials here said.

There had been rumours here today that the talks, in the Bhutanese capital Thimpu, had broken down, but State and Information Minister Anandatissa de Alwis told a news conference that these were false and that the discussions were continuing smoothly.

(In the southern Indian city of Madras, Tamil separatist sources said the talks were stalemated.)

A statement issued by the government today said the Tamil groups at the talks had proposed, and the government had rejected, a proposal that Tamils be regarded as a distinct nationality, that a Tamil homeland be recognized, and Tamils be given the right to self-determination.

The government said the three proposals all consitituted a negation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka and were contrary to the interests of the country's other ethnic and religious communities.

The statement reiterated that the government required renunciation of violence and abandonment of guerrilla training in Sri Lanka and abroad as a pre-condition to implementing any agreement reached at the talks.

(In Madras, Appapillai Amirthalingam, secretary-general of the Tamil United Liberation Front, one of the Tamil groups at the talks, said that the government side had complicated matters by its ' very harsh statement," rejecting the Tamils' proposals.

(Tamil sources said the separatists also raised the issue of alleged truce violations by government troops at the talks.)

Mr. de Alwis said that if the second round failed, there would possibly be a second summit between President Junius Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and a third session of talks.

India Pressuring Tamils To Negotiate

HK140742 Hong Kong AFP in English 0709 GMT 14 Aug 85

[By Neville de Silva]

[Text] Colombo, Aug 14 (AFP) — India is pressuring Tamil separatist leaders based in southern India to come up with negotiable proposals to break a deadlock in peace talks between the Sri Lankan Government and the Tamils, reliable sources here said today.

The second round of talks between the government and six Tamil groups entered their third day today with both sides following unchanged positions, the sources told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. The first round held last month at India's initiative ended without much apparent success in settling the decade-old issue which has become inreasingly violent in recent years.

A section of Sri Lanka's 2.5 million Tamil minority is calling for a separate state in the north and east, claiming discrimination from the national majority Sinhalas. The government wants to keep the nation intact and has rejected several Tamil proposals, such as a call for self-determination. New Delhi basically agrees with Colombo's position, sources said. India has told the militant leaders to accept that no independent Tamil state will be allowed and to try to reach a political settlement, sources said. Other sources told AFP that New Delhi might try to persuade the militant leaders themselves to participate in the Thimpu talks.

The six Tamil groups at the talks include five militant separatist groups and the Tamil political party. None of the leaders of the separatist groups are in Thimpu. They are represented by second level cadres.

A source said that the Indian Government was "working on" the Tamil leaders, who are living in self-exile in India's southern Tamil Nadu state, as ultimately they would be the decision makers. The same source said that at least one militant group, the People's Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam, appeared more amenable and might respond to the government's approaches for a political settlement. The program was to win over the four other militant groups united under the banner of the Eelam National Liberation Front (ENLF), which have been responsible for violence in the north and east against security forces and civilian targets, the soruce aid.

Indian Foreign Secretary Romesh Bhandari who has played a pivotal role in talking to the different groups is likely to return to the Bhutanese capital, Thimpu, where the talks are taking place, a source said. He was present at the first round and helped keep the talks going, the source said. It is not known exactly when he

would be in Thimpu. Sources said it would depend on how the current round progresses.

Tamil sources here today confirmed that discussions were taking place outside the formal talks. "Important talks are on elsewhere, and these could have a crucial bearing on developments," a reliable Tamil source told AFP, adding "this is not to downgrade what is happening in Thimpu."

One of the militant groups, the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation (TELO), has brought in a seasoned lawyer for the second round, probably to counter heavy legal representation in the government delegation, Tamil sources said.

Several hundred Buddhist monks and opposition political figures gathered at a Buddhist shrine in Colombo today to mark the third month anniversary of the killing of nearly 150 civilians, including Buddhist clergy, by Tamil militants in the sacred Buddhist city of Anuradhapura. Among those present were influential Buddhist monks and Sirima Bandaranaike, leader of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, the main opposition group, who recently formed a national front calling on the government to suspend the peace talks until Tamil violence is eliminated.

Tehran Reports Coup Attempt Foiled 4 Aug in Iraq

GF140617 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] A military coup against Saddam's regime, planned by Staff Lieutenant General Taha al-Shaqarji, was foiled several hours before it was scheduled to be carried out on 4 August 1985. The Central News Unit, quoting the Arabic-language weekly newspaper *AL-JIHAD*, affirmed that reports from Iraq say this coup was scheduled to be carried out following the official announcement that Saddam was going to Casablanca to participate in the extraordinary Arab summit.

The newspaper added that Saddam cancelled his visit to Casablanca at the last moment after he received information from the intelligence service organs which indicated the existence of attempts to topple his regime. Following that, Saddam arrested the people planning the coup and issued death judgements on them.

Taha al-Shaqarji, the leader of the coup, is a well-known senior commander in the Iraqi Army and was trusted by Saddam. All Iraqis know him well for his active participation in the massacres against the Muslim Kurdish people in Iraq.

Staff Lt Gen Taha al-Shaqarji was commander of the 4th Iraqi Corps during 1974-75 when the mass massacres were executed against the Iraqi Muslim Kurds and Kurdish villages were destroyed. During the 1979-80 period he was director general of railways. At the beginning of the imposed war he was appointed commander of the 3d Iraqi Corps, and later was appointed commander of the People's Army in (Al-Sallah).

Further Reportage on Hajj Ceremonies in Medina

Saudi Arabia Rejects Offer

LD131605 Tehran IRNA in English 1557 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Medina, Aug. 13, IRNA — A suggestion by Iran's Criminal Investigation Department (CID) to cooperate with Saudi Arabian authorities to pursue pick pockets and thieves was rejected by Saudi officials. The daily *KEYHAN* quoted supervisor of the Iranian pilgrims here, Hoseyn Berahmand as saying Iran's offer was made due to numerous complaints by Iranian pilgrims of robbery and pick pocketing as well as Saudi police negligence, the daily said Tuesday. Despite S. Arabian disagreement on mutual cooperation, Iran's CID officers in Medina will unilaterally follow up these cases.

In related news a medical center in Jeddah besides eight others in Medina are giving health services to 6000 Iranian and foreign out-patient pilgrims each day.

Karrubi Meets Pakistani Ulema

GF140734 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] A number of Pakistani Muslim scholars, accompanied by a group of pilgrims from Karachi and Lahore, met yesterday with Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Karrubi, the imam's representative and supervisor of the Iranian pilgrims. They met at the headquarters of the imam's mission in Medina. The Voice and Vision correspondent in a report from Medina quoted one of the Pakistani visitors as saying: We have come here after viewing the great march of Islamic unity to proclaim our willingness to go to the fronts of the imposed war.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Karrubi addressed those present. He stressed that the Islamic revolution is connected with all Muslims and has triumphed under the leadership of the nation's imam and has led to movements by all Muslims in the world.

He added that officials in the Islamic Republic of Iran are totally aware of this great duty. They are seeking to carry out their duty in the best way. The imam's representative and supervisor of the Iranian pilgrims referred to the enmity of the great powers to the Islamic revolution and the entity that usurps Jerusalem. He said that the cause of this enmity is the Islamic nature of the revolution. He said that the enemies themselves admit that our Islamic revolution has brought back glory and greatness to Islam and posed a danger to their interests.

His excellency also referred to the support of the Pakistani Muslims for the Islamic revolution and the willingness of these brothers to participate in the war against international arrogance since the beginning of the imposed war. He said that the Pakistani Muslims who support the Islamic revolution have always given us aid in the struggle against international apostasy. The scope of the Islamic revolution will spread with the efforts of the Islamic nations, God willing, he said.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Karrubi added: If 1 billion Muslims unite and march forward under the leadership of the nation's imam, the day of the destruction of international arrogance will come and the spoilage operations practiced by colonialists will be shackled.

In conclusion, his excellency expressed on behalf of the nation's imam and the great Ayatollah Montazeri his gratitude for the Pakistani Muslim brothers. He expressed the hope that 1 billion Muslims will unite at the next opportunity to struggle for the sake of liberating Islamic lands, including dear Jerusalem.

Khamene'i Answers Election Questions on Presidency

LD131811 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0933 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Remarks by Iranian President Khamene'i in an election program in answer to listeners' questions; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] One of the questions put to me — a very important question — is: What are your plans for the future? To start with, I will try to give a brief one sentence answer, then I will try to eleborate. In the future I will carry out the presidential duties and, with the help of the law which is currently being [debated] by the Majlis, I shall fulfill these duties to the best of my ability, God willing. This is putting it briefly.

The very first task which I, or whoever is elected to this position, must tackle is to fully clarify the law governing the president's authority -- an extremely difficult task. Over the past few years I cannot say I have faced fundamental problems. We have managed largely to enjoy the cooperation of the government and others outside the government in implementing certain tasks [passage indistinct].

I want to take this opportunity to ask my sisters and brothers in the Majlis to increase their efforts to pass this bill so that the next president, whoever he may be, can carry out his duties lawfully.

To give an example: I wrote a letter to a certain cabinet minister; well, maybe the letter was rather harsh and the minister was (?offended) because he wrote back saying that in future he would not reply to my letters. What am I supposed to do about this? This particular minister is my brother and my friend. It is not as if I am going to take this incident to heart. However, the point is that if this question had involved the fate of the people, then I would have had to take issue, as they say.

Another task which must be accomplished is to appoint highly competent and capable government officials. People ask whether I am going to keep the present government or whether I will replace it. At this juncture it is pointless to answer such a question; as it is not clear whether I am to keep my present responsibility, it is hardly advisable to consider the matter. Therefore, it is meaningless to have a definite view on the subject.

Another point which I do hope will be handled better in the future is the increase in our activities and presence in the international arena. Needless to say, in the past we have pursued the same policy; but -- as I told the brothers in the Foreign Ministry during a recent meeting -- though the ambassadors, charges d'affaires, and diplomatic representatives abroad have been successful in involving us in global and international affairs, we must continue such a presence in the international arena by more effective means. There is not the slightest doubt that if we maintain an appropriate presence in international arena, then the superpowers' pressures on us will be reduced and the possibility of exerting such pressures will be reduced accordingly.

It is common knowledge that today one of the superpowers' central ploys is to isolate or distort our government and nation, the revolution, and the Islamic Republic's reputation in the world. We must fight this. We cannot achieve this unless we are adequately represented in the international arena.

As I stated before, I have been aware of this particular issue from the very first day I assumed this position; I have always attached importance to it. Consequently, our political activities have been all-encompassing and fundamental during my term of office. However, we must employ new policies in future; and this was precisely the point which I made to the brothers in the Foreign Ministry and to its officials abroad. Exchanges must be increased; more delegations must visit our country; a great many of our country's top officials must tour the world. Over the past 12 months many of our senior officials have made foreign visits, all of which have had unprecedented results, not only in the political field, but in the economic, military, and other fields. This is going to be one of our programs.

Another important part of our future program is our economic policy. People ask: What is your economic policy? And how will you implement it? I believe that the economic policy governing the Islamic Republic should be 100 percent Islamic and in the service of the deprived, the poor, and all those who have been kept in poverty and deprivation. If any one supposes that there is even one case where the interests of the deprived have not prevailed in governing our economic policy then he is certainly ignorant of Islam, the general directions of Islam, and Islamic economy.

All through the long period of dictatorship, especially during the past few years of monarchical autocracy, our nation experienced all kinds of poverty. Some nations are poor in terms of having no savings, no wealth, and no means. Others are poor because the means of becoming rich and prosperous no longer exist; that is to say, they have plundered their resources, ruined their agriculture and cattle, and are no longer able to grow their own food, forcing the nation to rely totally and completely on foreign aid. This second category is a very dangerous form of oppression and poverty, similar to the oppression brought upon our nation. One point mentioned by the imam on his arrival in Tehran after his long exile, at the amazing and great historical gathering in Behesht-e Zahra [Tehran's main cemetery] was very important for our nation and our history. He said: If this nation is united and cooperates it will take us 20 years to put things right.

What needs to be repaired is what has been destroyed in our economy. Of course, the same applies to the cultural and political destruction which has taken place in the country also, but each of these need different remedies and solutions. Who is to tackle the kind of economic destruction which is visible and has oppressed our nation over the years? There is no doubt that making policy in this connection is the responsibility of the government of the Islamic Republic; the government must do the work and this is how our economic policy would be directed. In one of the planning sessions held in 1361 [21 March 82-20 March 83] probably the first or the second session, I expressed my views and stressed that brothers should concentrate on planning to eliminate this long-standing and deeply-rooted poverty which has been brought on our people. Well naturally, this is how our economic policy would directed.

Of course, this does not mean that everything will be nationalized. If any one is under the impression that the government is forced to take economic affairs into its own hands and work to eliminate discrimination, poverty, and deprivation, and to distribute goods fairly, he is mistaken.

Our economic experience during the past 3-4 years in this respect has not been successful. Whenever we have taken charge of an economic concern, whenever the government has assumed complete responsibility it has incurred losses. This has been true of industries and some import, export, and trade concerns. In various economic fields, wherever the government has directly intervened the venture has not been profitable and in some cases it has failed. Of course, this is quite apart from the cases mentioned in the Constitution which must be controlled by the government; important policy-making and key enteprises which cannot be in the hands of the private sector should be in the government's hands. Wherever the government decided to interfere, where it was not needed, and took the lead away from the people, we

suffered losses since we lost both the expert work force and the people's capital which was not put at the government's disposal. Also, naturally, we had to increase government personnel and thereby weakened personal incentives which could have increased production and helped the industry flourish.

Now, wherever we left the work to the people and did not supervise the work, we also suffered losses. Wherever the government allowed the people to do the work but failed to supervise, follow up the work, and punish offenders, we suffered losses. The most direct path lies between these two extremes. The government should not take over every enterprise thereby destroying people's initiative, incentive, efforts, capital, money, expertise, and management, nor should it allow the people to do the job without any supervision which might result in the oppressed losing out and an increase in the difference between the two poles of wealth and poverty.

If there are no restraints the situation would be like that of the capitalist countries where the owner of the capital can do whatever he likes. He nedds only to adhere to the trade laws of the country and has no responsibility toward the poor. This is not true of our country. If a man uses his own effort, power and money in a job, he cannot ignore the general situation in society and its poverty. If he does, the government will stop him and will put any efforts directed against the interests of the poor. Of course, I should mention that our nation is aware of what I have said. But I warn wicked people not to misconstrue what I have said by concluding that there are still capitalists in our society. No, it is not true. Capitalist has two meanings. One is the average trader who has some capital and is using it; he is a capitalist and there is no harm in it. Ugly and evil capitalism exists in capitalist countries operating with complete disregard for the interests of the people and the oppressed. Such capitalism can not be allowed in Islamic Iran and does not exist here.

I can draw you a parallel: We are like people who have entered a house of idols and want to transform it into a mosque. Naturally, we must first break the idols; we have broken all those idols. Today, we have no big capitalists in the country and those who say we do are ignoramuses. We do not have the sort of capitalists here who swallow up large sums aided by the government system. Their wealth has been put at the disposal of the government, the Foundation for the Oppressed, or the farmers. The several thousand hectares of their land no longer exist. We have broken those idols. Of course, there might be small idols lurking around and in our efforts to purge this atmosphere, which was a house of idols for many years, we may have overlooked some signs of past idol worship. Our people have turned this place into a mosque in practice; our society has in fact turned into a great mosque — a great place of worship for God. There might be small signs here and there and I do not deny them. But our economic policy is to organize the general economic drive of society. If people are good organizers and managers we give them the opportunity to serve. We will allocate agricultural land to the people for cultivation. We will give the many industries at the disposal of the government to cooperatives which would in turn benefit rather than harm the oppressed people.

Giving shares in factories to the workers is an important and a good thing. But it is a complex and complicated procedure and not a simple matter as one would think. What is important is to give the workers shares in factories in such a way that the factories continue to profit, to increase production for the benefit of the people, and to prevent the factory from being shut down.

One of our economic programs we aim to pursue quite seriously is to place more importance on our non-oil exports. At present, the country's exports are highly reliant on oil exports, a dangerous situation dangerous especially in view of the games that are being played on the world level in connection with oil -- maily to put pressure on us. Our country's non-oil exports can be expanded and we must work on this point. I have always stressed this point in my discussions with our brothers in charge of economic affairs within the government, and they have done some work on this matter. But, in practice, we have not been very successful. I have appointed a commission to work on promoting non-oil exports. They recently sent me a report which says that if we concentrate our efforts for 3-5 years we will be able to secure about 6 billion [currency not specified] foreign exchange income from exports in only four sectors: agriculture, mining, heavy industries, and industries. This is very important and some of our brothers believe that we can earn considerable foreign exchange income without relying on oil exports.

Commentary on Elections

GF100840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Commentary from the research group of the Central News Unit: "Presidential Elections"]

[Excerpts] There is only little more than a week now left before the presidential elections, elections which are to fill the most sensitive post in the Islamic Republic of Iran. In these elections only those candidates whose competency has been affirmed by the Council of Guardians will take part. They have started canvassing through the mass media and have started outlining their programs in case they win the election.

While participating in these elections, the hezbollahi ummah should follow carefully the programs of the candidates and they should make their final decision after they have carefully weighed them. They will declare their decision next Friday at the polling stations by casting their votes.

The programs which the candidates placed before the public for running the revolutionary system -- a system which has been framed through 6 years of efforts -- have now, through the grace of God, reached the final stage. This system implemented the reconstruction and progress of the country through the support of God Almighty and the public in general. It is on this basis that the hezbollahi ummah should pay greatest care in selecting the candidate.

A point needs clarification in this respect. It is quite possible that a candidate wins a post with a majority of votes but the votes may not have the power to help the president as a representative of the masses in carrying out his duties. The votes are a measure and a criterion which display the faith and support of the hezbollahi ummah to the aspirations of the martyrs and the most

valuable gains that have been derived through the Islamic revolution. These votes will show to the world which is watching the election and awaiting the results, that this nation, in spite of undergoing hardships and difficulties which the oppressors had created for it, is steadfast in its determination to defend its prestige in cultural and credibility fields.

The hezbollahi ummah should let the enemy sitting on our borders know what nation they have chosen to fight, and what misfortunes they will have to face. It is clear that the hostile propaganda of the foreign broadcasting stations and the dastardly efforts of the oppressors and of those who have been duped by this propaganda within and without the country will have to taste bitter pills. Those who with bombs and rockets wish to harass the public and those who are dreaming of the return of the reign of the pharaohs and those who are doing their best in every possible way to detract the revolution from its original path and finally those who, even after many elections and referendums and demonstrations, have remained emptyhanded, should once again become aware and see reality.

The elections are meant to evaluate the will of the people and are a sensitive measure in fixing the fate of the country. In fact, just as the leader of the revolution has said, the real point of these elections is the question of the prestige of Islam, a question of proving that the system lives by the support of the people. It is a system which through the blessing of the presence of the people in the political, economic, and military fields has remained intact. By the grace of God and by the continued presence of the people on the scene the system will continue to remain strong and healthy so that the revolution reaches its final stage.

Armenian Church Urges Participation in Elections

LD131713 Tehran IRNA in English 1622 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 14, IRNA — The Armenian Church in Iran Tuesday called on its 100,000 strong Christian community to participate in next Friday's presidential elections.

In a communique published here, the ruling council of the church said participation in the elections and voting was a right and a socio-political responsibility for all Iranians including the Armenians. The Armenians have taken an active political role since the 1979 Islamic Revolution.

A number of Armenian youths have been martyred in the imposed Iraqi war.

Montazeri Urges Large Turn-Out

LD131335 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Excerpt] During a meeting between Grand Ayatollah Montazeri and a group of security guards, members of SAIRI [Supreme Assembly of Islamic Revolution in Iraq] dispatched to Syria and Libya, and the friday imams of Bovanat, Malayer, and Ardestan, the grand ayatollah said that the main aim of the Islamic revolution is Islam's sovereignty and the realization of divine standards in society. He added: For us, issues such as pan-Arab, pan-Turk and pan-Persian issues are not important. The Holy Koran has called all these issues unimportant as compared with humanity, piety, and serving the people.

He stressed: On the fronts, the motivation for all the self-sacrifices by the dear combatants has never been over the issue of territory or a few acres of land; the main motivation for martyrdom and self-sacrifice is to rid the Iranian and Iraqi nations of the pagan regime of the aggressor Saddam.

He pointed out: The secret of the plots hatched by the superpowers and the imposition of war on our Islamic country is that a power has been created in the world today in the name of Islam and for the implementation of the Koran's decrees, which relies neither on the East nor on the West, that wishes to be self-reliant and independent in every aspect and wipe out all the dependence of nearly 200 years by the previous regimes. Therefore, the colonialist powers have utilized all their resources to destroy this great power to such an extent that they have called the Islamic movement, which started in Iran, a serious threat to U.S. interests, by calling it fundamentalist. To prevent its expansion, America and the Soviet Union have spent hours discussing it.

Under such circumstances, our nation is aware that in the battle against colonialist powers, it would naturally face hardship, shortages, various economic problems, and so forth.

He stressed: The important issue for our nation today, in which the enemies of the revolution, puppet groups, and foreign radios have invested a great deal, is the presidential elections. They are trying to show the people as being indifferent to the elections. Therefore, on the one hand, they boycott the elections, as it were, and on the other hand, they send mercenaries to the country for sabotage.

Under such circumstances, our nation is aware that for the enemies the question of individuals, of the presidency, and of who is elected is not important. Their aim is to show the regime and the revolution to be weak and corrupt. Therefore, if anybody has any criticism or objection against the way things are run, or against me, this clerical pupil, they should note that such criticisms and opinions are internal issues and separate from the issue of the regime, the revolution, and the leadership. The plots hatched by foreign radios, press, and puppet groups are directed at the principle of the revolution and the regime.

They are trying to weaken the regime and the revolution. For that reason, it is expected that our nation will turn out in large numbers for the presidential elections and show the enemies that despite all propaganda, suggestions, and plots, they are still present on the political scene. They should take more care regarding the elections and prove that just as their all-round participation in the Jerusalem Day marches — even by those who were dissatisfied with certain matters — foiled many a plot, their participation in the presidential elections will play the same important role.

On the same subject, he said: The country's minorities (?should remember that) their country is no longer dependent on big powers. It is not as in the past when 40,000 American advisers ruled the country. Today, the people themselves determine their

fate, not the White House or the Kremlin. Therefore, if the minorities wish this independence and greatness to be preserved they should take care regarding the determination of their fate and the elections.

Further Details
LD131654 Tehran IRNA in English 1640 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 13, IRNA — The primary motive of the Islamic combatants of Iran in seeking martyrdom is to get rid of Saddam's pagan regime rather than annexation of some extra kilometers of lands to the country, stated Ayatollah Montazeri Tuesday.

Ayatollah Montazeri who was speaking to a delegation of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq and a number of Friday prayer leaders from various cities added that according to the Quran, ideologies like pan-Arabism, pan-Turkish and the like are quite worthless in comparison to the true values of humanity and abstinence.

The ayatollah said that today Iran is the only power in the world under the holy name of Islam, independent from East and West, trying to implement Quranic instructions. This nation is determined to eradicate the effects of 200 years of arrogance and domination and that is why these forces would use their utmost ability to annihilate such a great power.

Referring to the plots to make the nation indifferent to the forthcoming presidential elections, Ayatollah Montazeri said that for those behind these plots the question is not the one of who will be president for the next four years but they are rather concerned about ruining the image of the system and the Islamic revolution.

Ayatollah Montazeri called for national massive participation in the elections, as they did in the Quds-Day rallies, saying that: "If the nation is determined to preserve the independence of the country, which is now quite free from the influences of the White House and the Kremlin, they should be more sensitive regarding the coming elections."

Velayati Receives Message From Libya's Al-Turayki
LD131241 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] The official in charge of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiryah People's Committee in Tehran met with Foreign Minister Velayati this morning and submitted to him a written message from Mr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary for foreign liaison.

In this message the secretary for foreign liaison wishes success for the efforts of coordination between the two countries and discusses the forthcoming session of the Nonaligned Movement. Mr Velayati stressed the need for more coordination among progressive countries at this meeting.

Velayati Message to Singaporean Counterpart
LD131721 Tehran IRNA in English 1628 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 13, IRNA — The Iranian Foreign Ministry's director general for Asian and Oceania countries, Ali Ahani, on a tour of South-East Asian countries met with the Singaporean foreign minister, Suppiah Dhanabalan Monday.

Ahani delivered a message from Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati to his Singaporean counterpart and explained the Islamic Republic's stance on various international issues.

The Iraqi imposed war, the Afghanistan issue, and the Kampuchea crisis were among the topics reviewed by the two sides.

Exchange of more delegations between Iran and Singapore and the necessity for the expansion of bilateral relations were also discussed in the meeting.

IRNA Reports on Trade Talks in Sudan
LD131812 Tehran IRNA in English 1726 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran, Aug 13, IRNA — Mutual cooperation between Iran and Sudan in various fields were discussed Tuesday when the visiting Iranian deputy foreign minister for political affiars, Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam met with Sudan's minister of trade.

It was decided at this meeting that the two countries exchange delegations of experts to investigate economic cooperation between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Praises Sudan
LD131847 Tehran IRNA in English 1828 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran Aug. 13 IRNA — The Islamic Republic of Iran Tuesday praised the foreign policy of the new Sudanese Government and its refusal to participate in the "Bright Star" maneuvers. It also lauded the attempt of the Khartoum government in normalising relations with neighboring countries.

In a meeting between the Sudanese military leader G. 'Abd al-Rahmān Siwar al-Dhahab and the visiting Iranian delegation headed by deputy foreign minister for political affairs Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, the change in the stand of the Sudanese Government vis-a-vis the Iraqi imposed war and its rejection to despatch troops to participate in the war, was appreciated.

General Siwar al-Dhahab said "As a Muslim country we became happy with the victory of Islamic revolution in Iran. We took this victory as a good omen and hope it will revive the dignity of Islam."

He also thanked the attention of the Islamic Republic to Sudan's economic problems, and expressed hope that the unauguration of the Islamic Republic Embassy in Khartoum would pave the way for further cooperation between the two countries.

During the meeting Sheykh ol-Eslam referring to the Islamic struggles of the Sudanese nation, declared the preparedness of

the Islamic Republic for mutual cooperation as well as to aid the famine-stricken Sudanese.

The Iranian official congratulated the victory of the Islamic movement in Sudan and the fall of the Numayri regime. He also expressed the hope that the transitional government would succeed in the implementation of the people's demands.

Industries Minister on Need for Further Czech Ties

LD121853 Tehran IRNA in English 1822 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran, August 12, IRNA — Industries Minister of Iran Gholam Reza Shafe'i currently visiting Czechoslovakia at the head of an Iranian delegation to Prague today participated in the first round of talks with the Czech minister of foreign trade.

During the meeting the Iranian minister and the Czech officials agreed on the need for furthering the relations between the two countries in the area of industries. The Czech minister of foreign trade observed that close outlooks between the officials of the two countries on various universal issues help to promote bilateral relations between the Islamic Republic and Czechoslovakia.

Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives in DPRK 13 Aug

LD140715 Tehran IRNA in English 0705 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 14, IRNA — An Iranian delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati arrived in Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Tuesday to take part in ceremonies to mark the 40th anniversary of Korea's independence.

Besharati, visiting Korea as president's special envoy, was guest of honor in a reception held by the Korean foreign minister, Kim Yong-nam, Tuesday evening.

Outlining Iran's political stance, Besharati said that Iran has constantly respected freedom-struggles of oppressed people and has supported them in this connection. He referred to the participation of the Iranian delegation in Korea's independence ceremonies as a sign of importance Iran attached to the struggles of Korean people against U.S. imperialism.

Hailing Iran's stance under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, the Korean foreign minister described the Islamic Revolution as a historical phenomenon and said that the revolution has expanded anti-U.S. struggles in the world.

Finance Minister, Dutch Envoy Discuss Trade, Economy

LD131726 Tehran IRNA in English 1642 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 13, IRNA — Netherland's ambassador to Tehran J.C. Th. Bast met with the Iranian minister of finance Hoseyn Namazi Tuesday.

At the meeting the two officials discussed issues relevant to promotion of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

Tehran Reports Tension in Kuwaiti-Iraqi Relations

GF121653 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 12 Aug 85

[From "The Voice of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq" program]

[Text] Quoting well informed sources, an Iraqi Islamic newspaper said that a quiet crisis prevails in relations between Baghdad and Kuwait after definite information and statistics have proven the invovement of the Ba'thist regime in the recent sabotage operations in Kuwait.

According to these sources, the Kuwaiti authorities have arrested 18 employees of the Iraqi Embassy in Kuwait, in addition to 25 other people who are suspected of cooperating with the embassy. About 20 of those were deported to Iraq.

According to the sources, following this measure which annoyed Saddam's regime, Baghdad decided to quietly seek revenge. A Kuwaiti helicopter on a patrol mission along the border was downed the following week. Circles close to the Kuwaiti National Assembly affirmed this report and said that since then, the Ba'thist authorities have intensified their patrols and provocations on border areas, which resulted in an Iraqi plane, which entered Kuwait airspace, being downed during the period between 18-22 July 1985.

The revenge incidents and counter retaliation did not end. A number of the Kuwaiti police stationed at the Al-'Abdali police station were subjected to an aggression by the Ba'thist police in Safwan, which resulted in the Kuwaiti forces at this station being bolstered.

Tehran Notes Iraq's Latest Expulsion of Iraqi Muslims

LD131142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Here is our correspondent reporting from Bakhtaran on the expulsion of another group of Iraqi Muslims: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. O ye, the martyr-nurturing ummah of Iran. Following the victorious Jerusalem operations with the participation of Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries which resulted in the liberation of another part of the country occupied by the Ba'thist rulers of Iraq, the criminal in Baghdad made another effort to stop the spreading of the waves of the Islamic revolution in that country by committing another crime.

Yesterday and today, he once again expelled 150 men, women, children and young Iraqi Muslims on charges of being Muslims struggling against the Aflaqi regime of Saddam. This group was expelled via one of the western borders of our country in a tragic manner.

Deportees Arrive

LD131731 Tehran IRNA in English 1643 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Bakhtaran, Bakhtaran Prov., Aug. 13, IRNA — The Ba'thist Iraqi regime deported 156 Iraqi Muslims Monday. The deportees, among them several old women and children, crossed

Iran's western borders and were immediately put under medical care.

Tehran Comments on Arab Summit Results

GF111453 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Commentary by the Central News Unit Research Group]

[Text] Last Friday in Casablanca the extraordinary meeting of Arab heads of state ended after a 1-day delay amid differences among Arab governments.

The summit, held at the invitation of the Moroccan king, started on Wednesday, 7 August. Only 16 of 21 Ara member-countries, took part in the summit. From this group, in addition to 'Arafat, only nine were represented by heads of state. Seven countries preferred to send delegations of lesser levels to Casablanca.

The governments of Syria, Lebanon, the PDRY, Algeria, and Libya boycotted the Arab summit, causing a loss of face and an inability to make final decisions on imnportant current issuer in the Middle East.

The progressive governments which boycotted the summit enjoy the support of Islamic and progressive forces in the region. They announced that the reason for their rightful decision was that the extraordinary summit of Arab heads of state, in the current situation in which King Husayn and 'Arafat, with the help of the United States, are preparing to negotiate with Israel, only deepens existing rifts in the Arab world.

In the midst of this, King Hasan II of Morocco, who used all his political pull to attract the heads of state and kings of Arab nations to Casablanca, could not avoid holding the Arab summit. In his mind this would mean a hard defeat for the so-called moderate Arab states, which in reality favor U.S. plans.

Although before the conference began there were news leaks on the agreement reached between King Husayn and 'Arafat last winter, cancellation of the boycott of Egypt in effect since 1979, a call for Arab unity, a change in the voting rules from a general consensus to a majority system, and the adoption of a stronger stand on the war being waged by Iraq against Iran could only have been discussed and approved if the summit had been in a strong position to make decisions.

Since out of 21 members plus the PLO, 12 countries did not participate at the head of state level, it was natural that decisions reached at the summit would not carry any weight.

Concerning the agreement between King Husayn and 'Arafat, which was in effect the real issue causing the differences at the summit, Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department and 'Arafat's ally, kept in mind the impotence of the summit and announced in advance that the agreement would not be presented at the Casablanca summit. However, 'Arafat's spokesman later stressed that the agreement would be presented to the summit to see if it is in agreement with the Fes accords of 1982.

It is interesting to note that its presentation caused the summit to end a day late because differences developed in the views of those present. While King Husayn and 'Arafat, who are preparing for negotiations with the United States and Israel, wanted the summit to announce its full backing for their agreement, some participants said that full backing for this agreement would deepen the differences with the governments who had boycotted the meeting and prefered that the summit give the agreement nothing but a nod of approval.

In the final communique of the summit, after thanking King Husayn for providing the necessary details on his joint plan with Yasir 'Arafat, it was said that the summit felt the agreement to be in full agreement with the Fes plan. Despite this, it stressed that the agreement should go no further than the Fes plan, which was approved at the 1982 Arab summit in Morocco.

Despite this, some political circles believe that this much approval for the efforts of King Husayn and 'Arafat, for what is termed a just solution to the Middle East crisis, will give them enough time for more widespread activity. The United States and Israel are fully aware that since this plan does not have the backing of progressive states, especially Syria, it cannot reach its goals.

The other important point in the final communique of the Arab summit deals with the war being waged by Iraq against Iran. As was easily predictable, with the approval of the participating states, the summit once again backed Iraq and has asked Iran to accept compromise solutions. Especially concerning the recent operations by the warriors of Islam on the war fronts and the repeated Iraqi defeats, the summit expressed its regret and sorrow toward Iran's insistence on continuing the war and its repeated operations.

By mentioning that the members are faithful to the sixth clause in the Arab nation's charter and to the second clause in the joint Arab defense pact, the statement threatens that if Iran continues to attack Iraq, the Arab governments will review their relations with Iran.

According to political analysts, these utterances are nothing new. The issue of breaking relations between Arab governments and Iran was mentioned and requested before by the seven-member committee of Arab foreign ministers in their meeting in March 1984 in Baghdad. Not only did this not happen, but we have witnessed the daily expansion of relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Arab nations, especially the neighboring nations.

In addition, during the Casablanca summit the Iraqi regime tried to push the participants toward new decisionmaking. This was to condemn some progressive Arab nations for their widespread relations with Iran.

Despite this, the final communique contained nothing that was not mentioned before. In addition, it showed solidarity among Arab reactionaries and those trying to compete in creating relations with the Zionist regime, with the Iraqi regime in the imposed war.

The final summit communique also included condemnation of the fighting in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut, support for the people of South Africa and Namibia, support for the people living in occupied Palestine, and an expression of hope for the establishment of security in Lebanon.

Finally, we must mention that since most of the Arab governments did not participate in the summit at the head of state level, King Hassan announced that the Casablanca summit was only a preliminary summit for the 13th Arab summit. This was to be held in 1983 in Al-Ta'if, but was postponed because of differences in the Arab world. It is now to be held in 2 months in Al-Ta'if.

Concerning the absence of King Fahd at the Casablanca summit, it is said that he has received guarantees from some Arab governments for the next summit. Despite this, one cannot say with certainty if the Al-Ta'if conference has a chance to start that the present differences among the Arab heads of state will continue.

Tehran Comments on Zionist Espionage in Egypt

GF111708 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Unattributed commentary: "The Zionist Espionage Network in Egypt"]

[Text] Dear listeners, recently an espionage network was uncovered in Cairo — one designed to safeguard the interests of the Zionist regime which occupies Jerusalem. The disclosure came while the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force units occupied part of the Islamic land of Egypt, under the pretext of the "Bright Star 85" exercises, which constitute occupying Egypt and other countries in the region.

According to reports circulating on the matter, the espionage network's task was to gather information about Egypt's military, economic, and social systems. Reports also claimed that the under secretary of the Israeli Embassy in Cairo headed the espionage network. Meanwhile, foreign reporters have disclosed that a number of Egyptian servants were arrested in connection with the network, and that an underground radio station and a studio for processing and printing laser camera negatives were discovered in Al-Juzah, a southern suburb of Cairo. Reports indicate that the pictures seized from the network depict the various types of arms used by the Egyptian Army and other military organizations.

As soon as the uncovering of the Zionist espionage network was reported, the U.S. Embassy in Cairo placed an embargo on the incident and prevented circulation of reports connected with it.

Regardless of this, the wide-ranging means used in connection with the matter, the daily diplomatic visits by members of the Zionist regime's embassy in Cairo, and the systematic reporting of the intelligence gathered, including information on Egypt's political, social, and military developments, have clearly proven that, according to a well-calculated plan, the United States and the Zionist regime which occupies Jerusalem have engaged in espionage activities for a long time. This viewpoint is further enhanced by the fact that the United States has insisted on the release of the spies — which include U.S. nationals — and moved to prevent the disclosure of more details on espionage activity, as required by the Zionists' interests.

Naturally, no one doubts that the presence of the Zionist regime in Cairo under the guise of diplomacy is connected with a long-term objective concerned with expansion and aggression. That the regime oppressing Egypt has been unaware of this is out of the question.

The regime that oppresses Egypt disclosed the uncovering of the Zionist espionage network while the "Bright Star 85" exercises were in progress. It should not be forgotten that the said regime might have resorted to such a deceptive move because of the Muslim stand regarding Egypt's internal developments and Muslim opposition to the strengthening ties between Husni Mubarak and the imperialists.

Nevertheless, considering the political maturity attained by the Egyptian Muslims, it could be said with confidence that they will not be misled by the political conspiracy hatched by the international imperialists trying to undermine the Islamic struggle.

Navy Chief: Personnel Trained at Home

LD131547 Tehran IRNA in English 1454 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Rasht, Gilan Prov., Aug. 13, IRNA — Commander of the Iranian Navy Captain Hoseyn Malekzadegan said to IRNA in the port city of Anzali Tuesday that unlike the past, the personnel of the Iranian Navy receive training at all academic levels in Iran.

He said because the Navy does not rely on any foreign country for the training of its personnel, it has reached a level of self-sufficiency.

Talking elsewhere on the operations of the Iranian Navy since the outbreak of Iraq-Iran war, he said that the Navy has so far successfully performed all its missions in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman.

Cap. Malekzadegan was in Anzali on the Caspian Sea in order to introduce the new commander of the Navy's training base at the port.

Reportage on Combat Operation in War With Iraq

Iraq Shells Abadan, Khorramshahr

GF131416 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Unit from Abadan, during the past 24 hours the mercenaries of the Ba'thist-Zionist regime of Iraq sporadically attacked with heavy artillery fire residential and civilian areas of the resisting city of Abadan and Arab villages around it. As result of this barbaric act, a resident of one of these villages, an Arab sister, was wounded and

six houses in Abadan were destroyed. The city of Khorramshahr suffered damage as it also was the target of the infidel enemy's heavy artillery fire.

Communique No 2,196

LD131622 Tehran IRNA in English 1554 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 13, IRNA — Iran's Joint Staff reported sporadic artillery duels in the southern, central and northern fronts Tuesday and said a group of Iraqi troops were killed and wounded in the clashes.

In its Communique Number 2196 the command said the artillery duels were heavier in Sardasht of the northern front and the southern Kushk area.

The Iranian shelling interrupted Iraqi troop movements and supply efforts in the north and forced enemy patrols to flee in the Naft-e Shahr and Mehran regions of the central front, it said.

The command said Iraqi air planes tried to attack Iranian positions in the north but were forced to flee by the heavy antiaircraft fire.

Enemy columns in Qasr-e Shirin and Halaleh also came under Iranian shelling, the command reported from the west, while in the south the Gendarmerie killed and wounded a group of Iraqi soldiers and halted enemy's engineering efforts.

Six houses were damaged in the port of Abadan when Iraqi long-range artillery fire hit the port and its neighbouring Khorramshahr over the past 24 hours.

Iraqi Soldiers Executed for Desertion

LD131716 Tehran IRNA in English 1624 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Bakhtaran, Bakhtaran Prov., Aug. 13, IRNA — The Iraqi regime has recently executed 11 Iraqi troops on charges of having deserted the fronts, Khalil Ibrahim Hussayn, a mechanic from Baghdad who is among 150 Iraqi deportees recently arrived here, said. He added that the execution was carried out publicly in Palestine Street in Baghdad.

Sadiqah Muhammad Ja'far, 55, from Najaf said that the Iraqi secret agents are patrolling everywhere in the city, watching the pilgrims, so that they would not contact each other. She added that everyone who criticizes Saddam, will be soon killed by Iraqi state agents, noting that 20 persons living in her neighbourhood had faced this destiny.

An architect who asked to remain anonymous termed the general condition in Iraq as very critical, adding that the atmosphere of terror and suppression is ruling over this country. He added that if the U.S. and France remove their protection of Iraq, the Ba'thist regime will be very soon toppled.

Tudeh Party Seeks 'Front' Against Khomeyni

PM131149 London MORNING STAR in English 13 Aug 85 p 3

["Foreign Staff" report: "Unite To Topple Khomeyni — Iranian CP"]

[Text] A renewed call for the unity of nationalist and progressive forces to overthrow the Khomeyni regime in Iran was made this week by the country's Communists.

The Tudeh Party appeal, directed mainly toward the leaders of the National Council of Resistance, said that the formation of a "front with a common and acceptable programme is vital." It rejected statements by the council of resistance that it will not negotiate with the Tudeh Party because "they are not independent."

It is time, they said, "that this slandering should be replaced by an effort to start negotiations.

"Imperialism and reaction call workers' and Communist parties 'dependent'," said the Tudeh Party, "because such parties have a common ideology and are united by the principle of proletarian internationalism."

It questioned why these relations were regarded as "dependence," while "the relations of the council of resistance with political parties and organisations from social democrats to the most reactionary factions of parties in the imperialist countries is a sign of its 'independence.'"

IRNA: Afghan Rebels Kill 76 Soviet, Karmal Troops

LD131817 Tehran IRNA in English 1735 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Mashhad, Khorassan Prov., Aug. 13, IRNA — In clashes between Afghan mujahidin and Soviet-Karmal forces in the region of Herat over the past ten days, some 76 troops of the joint forces were killed and a large number wounded, reports reaching here said Tuesday.

The mujahidin captured four soldiers of the enemy and also seized 24 machine guns, three tele-communication sets, 12,000 cartridges and a considerable amount of ammunition.